**Lesson Two – What set Germany Up to Destroy her fledgling Democracy**

**Learning Intentions:**

Students will consider the impact of their upbringing and socialization on the formation of their belief system/world view.

Students will revisit the information from last lesson.

Students will understand the concepts behind the ideologies and movements: Liberalism, Nationalism, Conservatism, Socialism and Communism

1. Nature v’s Nurture – what is most important when it comes to human responses and beliefs?

What do you think and why?

1. Go over answers to questions from Lesson One.
2. Historical / Political Terms

Liberalism, Nationalism, Conservatism, Socialism, Communism

1. Cut out the definitions below and glue them into the centre of a page in your books or refill. Illustrate with colours and/or designs around the outside to represent your interpretation of each meaning.
2. Answer the questions that pertain to each definition.
3. What is meant by parliamentary government?

Liberalism:

Is the belief in parliamentary government, freedom of speech and assembly.

It is the belief people are born free and have the right to think and act for themselves.

Authority is valid only if willingly accepted by those on whom it is imposed.

It is associated with German Nationalism in the early 19th century because liberals supported the right of nationalistic Germans to create a united Germany, which was opposed by Princes within Germany – and most foreign powers.

It was a powerful reform movement and ideology in the 19th century.

1. What is meant by freedom of speech and freedom of assembly?
2. What does the sentence “authority is valid only if willingly accepted by those on whom it is imposed?

Nationalism: Is the assumption people who have ethnic characteristics in common are able to form an independent nation. German nationalism was associated with liberalism until the 1860’s. Thereafter Nationalism stressed the interests of the state *above* the individual*.* Loyalty to a country, often involves ideas of independence from another.

The term “nationalism” is generally used to describe two phenomena: (1) the attitude that the members of a nation have when they care about their national identity and (2) the actions that the members of a nation take when seeking to achieve (or sustain) self-determination. (1) raises questions about the concept of nation (or national identity), which is often defined in terms of common origin, ethnicity, or cultural ties, and while an individual’s membership in a nation is often regarded as involuntary, it is sometimes regarded as voluntary. (2) raises questions about whether self-determination must be understood as involving having full statehood with complete authority over domestic and international affairs, or whether something less is required.

1. What are “ethnic characteristics”?
2. What is an assumption?
3. What is “self-determination”?

Conservatism:

A disposition in politics and society to conserve what is already established.

A political philosophy based on tradition and social stability.

Preferring established government and social institutions.

Preferring gradual change as opposed to abrupt change.

Associated with low income tax, a strong defense force, and limited government regulation of business.

1. What is a “disposition”?
2. What does “established” mean?
3. What does “conserve” mean?
4. What is a “philosophy”?
5. What does “abrupt” mean?
6. What is “regulation”?

Socialism:

refers to the various theories of economic organization advocating public or direct worker ownership and administration of the means of production and the allocation of resources.

A society characterised by equal access to resources for all individuals.

Most socialists share the view that capitalism unfairly concentrates power and wealth among a small segment of society that controls capital and derives its wealth through exploitation, creates an unequal society, and does not provide equal opportunities for everyone to maximise their potential - or the potential of society to advance.

A system of group living in which there is no private property.

1. What does “advocating” mean?
2. What does “concentrates” mean?
3. What is “capital”?
4. What does “derives” mean?
5. What is exploitation?
6. What is meant by an “unequal society”?

Communism: is a system of government in which most or all property is owned by the state and is supposed to be shared by all. The state is governed by an elite party which controls all production, labour and distribution, and largely the social and cultural life and thoughts of the people.

Communism comes from a philosophy based upon the writings of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

1. What is “labour” ?
2. What two major differences do you see between Socialism and Communism?
3. The VARK test.